

Robert F. Edwards

April 5, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

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McKeithen said Doar told him the move was not a question of discrimination being practiced against Negroes, but it was designed to make it easier for Negroes to vote.

GOP State Chairman Charlton Lyons and Republican National Committeeman Tom Stagg, both of Shreveport, sent a telegram to Republican leaders in Washington calling on them to intercede with President Johnson to derail registrars headed for Louisiana.

Stagg and Lyons also called on Caddo, Bossier and DeSoto citizens "to put a ton of mail on the President's desk by the end of this week."

They said Caddo Registrar U. Charles Mitchell did not practice discrimination and registered every applicant legally qualified.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
Washington, March 20, 1967.

Hon. SAMUEL L. DEVINE,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The Attorney General has asked me to respond to the letter of March 14, 1967, signed by you and a number of other Representatives, concerning the report of the Select Committee of the House of Representatives appointed to investigate the qualifications and activities of Adam Clayton Powell.

As I advised you in my letter of March 16, the results of the two investigations conducted in the House of Representatives concerned with the alleged misuse of public funds by Mr. Powell are under active consideration. You and your colleagues should be assured that the Department will give this matter thorough and expeditious attention and will take whatever action is deemed appropriate.

I would appreciate your conveying this response to the Representatives who with you signed the March 14 letter.

Sincerely,

FRED M. VINSON, Jr.,
Assistant Attorney General.

South Korea's Economy Shows High Rate of Growth

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. RAY ROBERTS

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. ROBERTS. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to set forth the second of a series of articles about the Republic of Korea, written by Booth Mooney and distributed to American newspapers by King Features Syndicate.

The article referred to follows:

KOREA: TODAY AND TOMORROW
(By Booth Mooney)

SEOUL, KOREA.—South Korea has embarked on a new five-year economic development plan which has the goal of expanding the nation's economy by 60 per cent by the end of 1971.

President Chung Hee Park predicted, in an exclusive interview, that this objective will be attained even more readily than the goals of the 1962-1966 plan. He described the first plan as "65 per cent successful."

Since Park was elected president in late 1963, the Korean economy has been going forward at a fast clip. During that period the gross national product has grown by an annual rate of nine per cent.

Per capita income, although still low by western standards, has increased by an aver-

age of 6.2 per cent annually during the last four years. Agricultural production, vital to this hungry nation, went up 46 per cent from 1962 to 1966.

Exports of Korean manufactured products, on which the country must depend for a viable economy, jumped 356 per cent during the same period—to more than \$250 million last year.

Domestic revenues of the central government went up by 114 per cent from 1964 to 1966. During the same period, the share of the government budget supported by aid from the United States declined from 36.7 per cent to 23.1 per cent.

Substantial gains have been marked up in power generating capacity and in mining and manufacturing. Much more marginal land is being developed for the agricultural sector of the economy. President Park is placing great emphasis on health, education, housing and urban and regional planning.

The far-reaching new economic development plan stresses six main objectives:

1—To achieve self-sufficiency in food production and to concentrate efforts on the further development of forestation and fisheries, both of vast importance to Korean economy;

2—To build chemical, iron and steel, and machine industries, and to double industrial production;

3—To achieve an export goal of \$700 million and to improve the nation's balance of payments position by expediting the development of industries to produce goods that at present must be imported;

4—To increase employment and to slow down population growth by family planning;

5—To boost national income, especially the income of farmers, by promoting agricultural diversification, and

6—To improve technological standards and productivity by promoting scientific and industrial management techniques.

During the five-year period from 1967 to 1971, the per capita income is expected to increase by 31 per cent. Average annual economic growth is estimated at a minimum of seven per cent. Employment will be increased by 22 per cent, from 8.5 million in 1966 to 10.4 million.

This is an ambitious program. President Park, the quietly, intense former army general who heads the government, expressed complete confidence to his American visitor that it will be carried out.

"Between one and a half to two years have been devoted to drawing up this plan," Park explained. "We called on the knowledge of our own people. We also were favored by the participation of economic experts from the United States and other nations of the western world."

"We gave full consideration to the mistakes of the first economic development plan and instituted corrective measures. And a very important factor is that, in spite of those mistakes, the first plan was largely successful and as a result the Korean people have confidence that we can and will attain these necessary goals."

The president has not told his countrymen that the road ahead will be easy.

Park has repeatedly stated, as he urged in his January state of the nation message to the National Assembly, that the people of Korea must practice diligence, frugality and saving in order to advance toward the objectives of production, export and construction.

In a nation which less than six years ago was in a state of economic and governmental chaos, President Park sets an example to the citizenry by his own personal austerity of living and dedication to the duties of his office.

One of his greatest accomplishments has been the bringing of young, vigorous men into his administration.

"We have tried to provide an atmosphere which will encourage men with a sense of

responsibility to go into the government," he said. "We want good officials who will share our hopes for the future and our confidence in the success of our plans."

"Their hopes and their confidence," he added, "must, of course, grow out of the sentiment of the people."

President Park himself is confident that by the 1970s Korea will emerge as one of the leading industrial nations of Asia.

"The majority of the people will then be steadily and securely employed and will have become stockholders in business enterprises and corporations of various sizes and kinds," he predicted, his dark eyes glowing.

"Heads of households will enjoy weekends with their families. Housewives will be busy making plans for happy and prosperous living in a comfortable house with a convenient kitchen."

"Our children will be growing happily and studying diligently to display to the whole world the exceptional talent and happy disposition of the Korean nation."

That is what growth in the GNP can mean to a nation in Asia.

A Few Kind Words for the CIA

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. F. EDWARD HEBERT

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 5, 1967

Mr. HEBERT. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Central Intelligence Agency Subcommittee of the Armed Services Committee, I would like to call the attention of my distinguished colleagues to a signed editorial appearing in Look magazine of April 18, 1967, entitled "A Few Kind Words for CIA."

As a former newspaperman, I note the degree of importance given this topic by former Ambassador William Attwood, editor in chief of Look. I am advised it is the first signed statement of editorial opinion published in the 30 years of Look's existence.

I share Editor Attwood's concern about the recent furor over the alleged CIA support of overseas activities of student and other organizations, and I share his concern about the possible consequences to American security by these "revelations."

At this point, I would like to insert the Look editorial.

A FORMER AMBASSADOR SAYS A FEW KIND WORDS FOR THE CIA

It's open season on the Central Intelligence Agency. Just about everybody, from the California New Left to the Arizona Old Right, has been taking potshots at one agency of our Government that can't talk back. The revelation that it has helped finance through foundations some cultural and student groups seems to have aroused even more indignation than the Bay of Pigs fiasco six years ago. Editorial-page cartoonists are again caricaturing the foxy-faced little men in trench coats with CIA on their hats, and any mention of the Agency is good for a snicker on the cocktail-party circuit. CIA is once more a dirty initial.

And as usual, the CIA has had to keep quiet. It's the silent service that is never able to brag about its frequent successes nor confess its occasional failures. Even its friends on the outside have to be careful about what they say for fear of violating